

Abstract

A plasma display panel and a driving method thereof that are capable of improving the discharge efficiency and the brightness. In the panel, sustaining electrodes are formed at the boundary portions between the discharge cells. Trigger electrodes are formed at the inner sides of the discharge cells. Lattice-shaped barrier ribs are formed in such a manner to surround the discharge cells. The method of driving the panel includes a reset period, an address period and a sustaining period. In the method, a reset pulse is applied to the sustaining electrodes during the reset period. A scanning pulse is applied to the trigger electrodes during the address period. A first sustaining pulse is applied to the trigger electrodes during the sustaining period. A second sustaining pulse is applied to the sustaining electrodes in such a manner to be alternate with the first sustaining pulse. Accordingly, the PDP causes a sustaining discharge using three electrodes within the discharge cell to increase a discharge frequency per sustaining pulse into two time in comparison to the prior art and to make a long-distance discharge and an enlargement of light-emission area, thereby realizing a high efficiency and a high brightness.